

The President. You think so? I'm not sure. I know the woman who won the LPGA, is that what it was—won the Open is Korean-born, American-trained. But I'm not so sure——

Q. Mostly they come—like they go to—school in Florida or Arizona, or something like that. So they——

The President. All of them?

Q. Like, I would say 80 percent. They come to U.S. They work out——

The President. Okay. But they have got a pretty—they must have a young girls' program that's pretty active too, to get people interested in the first place.

Q. Yes, I think Korean women are much more disciplined than Korean men. [Laughter]

Ms. Perino. That's not just in Korea. [Laughter]

The President. Thank you all greatly.

Q. Thank you.

The President. Enjoyed it. Thank you, buddy.

NOTE: The interview began at 1:20 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Prime Minister Samak Sundaravej of Thailand; architect I.M. Pei; former President Jiang Zemin of China; President Hu Jintao of China and his wife Liu Yongqing; Yao Ming, center, Houston Rockets; and golfer Ji-yai Shin, winner of the 2008 women's British Open. A reporter referred to former Secretary of State George P. Shultz. The transcript was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 31. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this interview.

Interview With Jei Choon Yun, KBS TV, South Korea

July 30, 2008

President's Trip to South Korea

Mr. Yun. You are scheduled to go pay a visit to Korea next month. And if you have any particular message to Korean people, let us know, please.

The President. My message is, one, I'm honored to come back. I'm looking forward to visiting with your President; I'm looking forward to seeing the beautiful country. And I bring a message of friendship. And we've had a long history together. We've got many

ties, whether it be economic ties or political ties or ties of people on both—people who live here in America that were born in Korea, and people who got relatives in Korea. There's a lot of ties. And we've had good relations in the past, we'll have good relations in the present, and good relations in the future.

Island of Dokdo/South Korea-Japan Relations

Mr. Yun. I'd like to ask you about the—[inaudible]. U.S. Agency for Geographic Names recently changed the country code of Dokdo from South Korea to undesignated sovereignty.

The President. Yes.

Mr. Yun. From the Korean perspective it may be seen as an act of acknowledging the Japanese claim of the ownership of the island. So are you willing to reverse the—restore the original name or Korean sovereignty?

The President. First of all, this issue must be solved between South Korea and Japan. Secondly, I asked Secretary Rice to review the data, and I'm pleased to tell you that the data has been—the whole issue has been restored the way it was 7 days ago.

Mr. Yun. Oh, really? Very good.

The President. Yes.

Trade

Mr. Yun. Thank you very much, sir.

In regard to free trade agreement, do you have any specific plan to persuade the Congress leadership into moving forward the approval of FTA within this year?

The President. First of all, the goal is to get it done this year. I told your President I would like to get it done this year. I am pressing hard. I am constantly talking about the importance of a free trade agreement with Korea to our interests. Yesterday I met with important business leaders of the Korean-U.S. Business Dialogue Council. I, one, made it clear to them that I am very much for this; and secondly, I made it clear to them that we've got to work a common strategy, that they've got to help us, on Capitol Hill, move the issue.

I've told the President I make no promises, except I'll push as hard as I possibly can to get it done before I leave the Presidency.

North Korea

Mr. Yun. Now I'd like to ask you about Korean-North Korea issue.

The President. Please.

Mr. Yun. And the verification protocol is not completed yet. If you don't have the protocol until the 11th of next month, are you willing to reverse the process to rescind North Korea as state sponsor of terror?

The President. Yes, our position is very clear, and we've made that clear to our partners in the six-party talks, including your Government, that we expect there to be a verification regime that we're comfortable with—not only us, but that we're both comfortable with. After all, we're partners. And it's verification not only of a plutonium program, but verification of a highly enriched uranium program, and verification of proliferation activities.

And it's very important for us to get confidence that we're being told the full extent of—the questions we're answering are being—asking are being answered fully. And so verification is a very important test as to whether or not North Korea wants to honor the agreement that they agreed to with all of us.

And so, you know, some say, "Well, he just wants to move forward." And the answer is, no, I want to have results. And it's very important for us to get something that we're comfortable with.

Six-Party Talks

Mr. Yun. And do you think the six-party nuclear negotiations can move toward to the third phase of dismantlement during your Presidency?

The President. Well, it all depends on whether or not we can complete the second phase. And that second phase is going to—what matters in the second phase is whether or not we get a good verification process. There's a lot of people in this country saying, "Why are you going forward when you can't trust them?" And my answer is, why don't we go forward with a process that will enable us to trust them? And so, in order for us

to get to the third phase we got to get through the second phase. And I'll answer that question better when North Korea honors their commitments. We'll honor our commitment, but they've got to honor their commitment.

And as you mentioned in your question, are we comfortable with the verification? Well, until we are comfortable, then we don't move forward.

North Korea

Mr. Yun. Will North Korea give up their nuclear weapons ultimately?

The President. Do I think they will? That's the question. That's the fundamental question. And I can't answer that for you. I know that it's good to put a process in place that gives them a chance to, in return for a different relationship with all of us. In the past it was, okay, we'll give you something, North Korea, and hope you respond. What's changed is, you must honor your agreement and then you can have a better relation.

And there's a lot—North Korea is the most sanctioned nation in the world. And we've agreed to take them off just one aspect of many of the other restrictions placed on them, if they perform. And so, to answer your question, I hope they give up their weapons programs. It will be good for the North Korean people if they do. There will be a different relationship between the United States and all the parties involved if the leader makes that choice. But it's his choice to make. We've made our choice—South Korea and the United States, China, Japan and Russia have made our choice.

North Korea-U.S. Relations

Mr. Yun. This sense that normalization of relations between U.S. and North Korea is still a long way to go. Do you have any plan to establish liaison offices in Pyongyang and Washington?

The President. No.

Mr. Yun. No?

The President. No, we don't. Our focus is on this relationship that—with North Korea, bound in the six-party talks.

Is that good? Very good.

Mr. Yun. Thank you very much.

The President. You made some news today.

Mr. Yun. Yes. Thank you very much for the news.

The President. Yes, absolutely.

NOTE: The interview was taped at 2:15 p.m. in the Map Room at the White House for later broadcast. In his remarks, the President referred to President Lee Myung-bak of South Korea; and Chairman Kim Jong Il of North Korea. The transcript was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 31. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this interview.

Interview With Suthichai Sae-Yoon, the Nation Multimedia Group, Thailand

July 30, 2008

President's Trip to Asia

Mr. Suthichai. You plan to deliver a major speech in Bangkok on Asia. Is that your farewell speech? What will be the main theme, sir?

The President. A farewell speech will occur shortly before the next President is sworn in. This will be probably my last speech in the Far East.

President's Trip to Asia/U.S Foreign Policy

Mr. Suthichai. What is the main theme?

The President. The main theme is that the United States of America has got strategic interests in the Far East. This administration has worked hard to make sure we have good relations with all the countries of the Far East; that there are opportunities to work together to solve problems; there will be moments—and it's—the United States must stay engaged. I will talk about accomplishments; I'll talk about challenges. And I'm looking forward to giving it. It's interesting that I'm giving a speech about the whole Far East in Thailand.

Mr. Suthichai. Right. Why Thailand?

The President. Well, because it's—first of all, the assumption is that when you give a comprehensive speech in the Far East, it would be in, you know, China or Japan or, you know—and Thailand is, one, a long-time friend; two, is an important part of ASEAN. In other words, there's—the Far East is more

than just the countries that dominate the news. And so, therefore, if you're going to give a comprehensive speech, you give it in a country that makes it—just by the sight alone, indicates how comprehensive the policy must be. In other words, you can't ignore other countries if you focus only on a few.

Thailand-U.S. Relations

Mr. Suthichai. Right. You are also joining the celebration of 175 years—

The President. One hundred and seventy-five years.

Mr. Suthichai. —of Thai-U.S. relations. At this juncture in history, why is Thailand still important to the United States?

The President. Common values, close friends. Hopefully, Thailand views us a reliable ally; we certainly view Thailand as a reliable ally. And, you know, it's just—175 years is a long time.

Mr. Suthichai. That's right—always had been close related in all major challenges.

The President. Absolutely.

Thailand

Mr. Suthichai. Vietnam War—

The President. Very much so. The Thai people were just fabulous and always have been. And it's a great country, and it's a beautiful country with a great history and tradition, and I'm looking to going again.

Democracy in Thailand

Mr. Suthichai. What would be the single most important pillar in Thai-American relations, if you can cite one?

The President. Democracy; and obviously we're pleased that democracy is still very much alive and well in Thailand. And I think democracy is the pillar, and the Government's respect for human rights and human dignity and individualism.

Human Rights Activists

Mr. Suthichai. I understand that you are meeting some Burmese dissidents too.

The President. I am. Of course, I am. I will, as is my wife.

Mr. Suthichai. Yes, the First Lady has shown great concern about Aung San Suu Kyi.

The President. Absolutely, and as should the world. Here is a very heroic woman that